THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
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C. H. REIGHARD, - - - - - Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
...
The COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

After Three Years Constant Service
Our Kosher Soaps receive something worth more than a medal—the endorsement of the people, and the most complimentary testimonials. Sold by all Grocers. Depot, 76 Fifth avenue. City Diamond Bar Soaps. Inquire at 76 Wood street.

At Auction.
On Monday, March 22, at 10 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, by order of Messrs. Fraser & Torrance, 76 feet front, running back 240 feet to Mulberry alley, well occupied by two tenants & Fraser's Depot, with dwellings, the corner in the whole front of Penn street, and stable and carriage house in Mulberry alley. This is a splendid chance for an investment, and to procure a piece of property that must increase considerably in value; the same must likewise be sold on Nos. 209 and 211 Penn street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Eighteenth ward, Allegheny, fronting 36 feet on Penn street, 120 feet deep, running back to 36 feet wide alley, and will be sold immediately after the above is sold.

A Test Proves It.
Try Wolcott's Pain Paint.

Bonner Centenary and Samuel
Will commence in Ledger Number Fourteen, dated January 8, 1869. R. E. Bonner. WWF

Hall's Hair Extract.
New St. L. Hall:
I have applied your Hair Extract, today, in various cases, with the most satisfactory results. Thinning people are so apt to be astonished that the use of medicines, which the proprietors claim will restore hair, is useless, I respectfully recommend those of your fanciful proprietors as an experiment of the Natural Materia Medica.
Yours, E. Schaeffer,
Washington, D. C.
WWF

Tweezers, Tweezers.
"Hedley's Perfection" tweezers, unlimited corn displacers. Lancet cases, breast pump, shell combs, hair brushes, complexion brushes, nail brushes, dressing cases & fine cutlery, for sale by all druggists, and at the depot, 69 Fifth avenue.

To the Public Trade.
Just received at 91 Market street, a large invoice of Wine Bitters, manufactured at Cincinnati, Ohio, by Dr. Hostetter, warranted of pure vegetable extracts, and free from all poisonous matter to the taste. All of which will be sold at a very small profit. Also, a large assortment of fancy articles, suitable for the holidays, which we will sell at wholesale or retail. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, 91 Market street. Jos. Horne & Co.

Fine Lager.
The lager beer from Lemington Brewery is now for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers, at the brewery, corner Penn avenue and Lemington street, Eighteenth ward, Allegheny. Orders left at the office will be promptly attended to.

Carriage Warehouse
Open every day for purchasing their spring stock of carriages, at the warehouse of H. Kepler, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

LOCAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Batch of Bills Passed in Each House—The East End Gas Company—The Water and Park Bills—The Philadelphia Contested Judgeship—The Registry Law—The Constitutional Amendment in the House.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, March 20, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole morning session was occupied in the first reading of the private and local calendar, on which no final action was taken. Adjourned till afternoon.

Evening.—The Constitutional amendment was discussed, pending which adjourned. A number of bills were read the first time, to-morrow night, and the final vote on Thursday night, at ten o'clock.

SENATE.

Public Bills Passed Finally.

The following House bills passed finally:

Relating to the assessment of city banks in Louisville.

Legalizing taxation paid assessors of East Deer township, Allegheny county.

For draining the Darby marsh.

Authorizing the School Board of Pine township, Armstrong County, to pay bounty indebtedness.

Exempting certain citizens of Jefferson township, Bedford county, from the payment of bounty tax.

Preventing cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and swine from running at large in Sugar Grove and Pine Grove townships, Warren and Plum townships, Venango county.

Providing for the payment of damages awarded Armstrong Agricultural Society, and the execution of David Reynolds, Jr., Armstrong county; George Gould, John Gilgen and W. F. Johnston.

Authorizing the school boards of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, Pittsburgh, to borrow money and levy a special tax for building purposes.

Authorizing the Harmony Society to carry their oil across the Allegheny river.

Preventing the owners and controllers of oil refineries from running oil, tar or other refuse matter into oil Creek, or tributaries in Crawford county.

The following Senate bills passed finally:

Declaring and confirming the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas of Butler county in certain cases of equity finding therein, in which Butler county is plaintiff, and the North-western Railroad Company et. al. defendant.

Protecting fish in the Shenango river.

Incorporating the Young Men's Christian Association, Pittsburgh.

Enabling the School Board of the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Allowing interested parties to testify in Supreme court.

Agreed to.

Evening.—Mr. Speight called up the bill authorizing the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-barre, to sell their place of worship and lot situated. Passed finally.

Eight sections of the registry bill, as reported by the special committee on the subject, were taken up.

Adjourned.

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Passed Finally.

Authorizing the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company to increase their capital by mortgage to build additional railroads or not exceeding fifty miles.

Authorizing the Uniontown Gas and Water Company to manufacture gas.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad to construct and operate a portion of said road in Venango county.

Regulating and pacing in Tempestuousville.

Authorizing and legalizing of the will of Thomas Calvert, late of Greene county.

Extending the Allegheny City paving law to Tarentum.

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For the better preservation of disorderly persons in the city of Allegheny and County, in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Kittanning School Board to sell real estate.

Exempting the Washington borough Methodist parsonage from taxation.

Relative to appeals from assessments on canal property in Westmoreland county.

Changing the December term of Court in Washington county.

Extending to Washington county the provisions of act of 1868 for the sale of unseated lots within the county.

Vesting the Board of Water Commissioners of Pittsburgh and providing for the maintenance and improvement of said water works and city.

Authorizing Pittsburgh City Councils to borrow funds for refunding matured and maturing bonds of said city, and to purchase and improve ground for a public park.

Authorizing the Burgess and Council of Youngstown to improve the borough lots.

Incorporating the Union of Fallston borough, Beaver county.

Defining the jurisdiction of Burgess of Beaver Falls.

For a State road in Westmoreland and Allegheny.

Requiring the supervisors of St. Clair township, Westmoreland, and Fee Wheeling, in Allegheny county, to be chosen at the pottoon bridge over the Conemaugh, and keep the same in order.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Cook and Donegal townships, Washington county, to lay a tax for a bridge over Four Mile creek.

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Incorporating Hickory Valley Railroad, Chester county.

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Repealing the act connecting Warren county with the Fifth Senatorial District.

Incorporating the Allegheny City Farmers' Association.

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Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the students of the North-western National School, Edinboro, Erie county.

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Exempting mortgages from taxation in Allegheny county.

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Authorizing the Columbia Railroad to consolidate.

Bills Defeated.

The bill for grading and paving Shenango street, Pittsburgh, was defeated.

Extending the balance license law to the counties was killed dead on motion of Mr. Mc-Clure.

Fees for Gas Company.

The bill incorporating the East End Gas Company of Pittsburgh, was opposed by the Burgess of Wilkinsburg, and supported by Messrs. Bigham and Kirkpatrick. It finally went through both houses slightly amended.

Adjourned till evening.

Philadelphia Contested Judgeship.

The joint committee on the contested election of Burgess Republican, against Conway Dilliard, Democrat, Judge of Philadelphia, met this afternoon in the room of Treasurer, Gobin. There will be two reports to-morrow. The majority report, it is said, will be signed by Messrs. Greenbank. The majority throws out all the districts in which Carrollstown and Hall precincts are.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1869. NO. 163.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Prepayment of Interest on Public Debt.

Amendment of Judiciary System—Bills and Resolutions Introduced, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY was chosen President pro tem., in the absence of Mr. Chaffee.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill passed at the last session, authorizing the prepayment of interest on the public debt, and moved its consideration.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by adding penalties and punishing subscribers.

The bill authorizing prepayment of interest on the public debt, granting authority to issue bonds by the secretary of the Treasury, was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the resolution reported from the Finance Committee some days ago, in relation to the Pacific Railroad.

A joint resolution to continue the payment of certain moneys to the Choctaw Indians was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill to amend the act of July, 1864, was referred to the Military committee.

The bill to amend the judicial system was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS discussed the argument in favor of the one additional circuit judge.

Mr. EDMUNDS defended the bill, which, he said, was the result of long consideration, and it had become a law because not signed by the President.

Mr. WILLIAMS favored postponement till after the session, with more full attention.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the bill, and argued that in his section immediate relief was necessary, as the courts were completely overwhelmed.

Mr. SHERMAN supported the bill.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the bill, and offered an amendment to the amendment, providing for the appointment of additional circuit judges.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this class of bills had usually been referred to the committee on Judiciary, and he hoped that would be done with this bill informally, to accommodate the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. STEWART said the committee had not considered the bill, and had more than examined the bill informally, to accommodate the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOWARD said the members of the Committee on Public Lands, and the bill had been informally considered and approved by members of the Judiciary committee.

Mr. LOGAN inquired for what right the amendment was offered, and whether it was in order to do so.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied, the members of the committee had considered it by virtue of the right which is God and their conscience had given them.

Mr. LOGAN—A God given right—that is a new source in legislation. Laughter.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I am sorry the gentleman is offended at the remark, but I am not aware of anything that the company shall have no more or less than a quorum present, and that quorum would have been entitled to if the act had not been passed.

Mr. SHERMAN was further discussed by Messrs. WILSON, CASSERLY, PAINE and TAFFE, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was not sustained, and the bill was passed over informally.

The bill to amend the act of 1866 was then resumed by the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Senate resolution reconciling the concurrent resolution of last session for the creation of a Committee on Reorganization of the civil service, was discussed and postponed, and a committee ordered.

Senate bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of the Second North Carolina Mounted Infantry was passed.

Mr. HILL introduced a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act establishing a line of American steamships between New York and Europe. Referred to the Post office committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate concurrent resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the enforcement of the constitutional amendments, and moved non-concurrence on the ground that the House had since then appointed a special committee of its own.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he trusted the rumor that the Reconstruction Committee would report a general bill for amnesty would prove true. Amnesty, not for one party alone, but for more of both parties, without preference or distinction.

Mr. BUTLER said he thought and hoped the Reconstruction Committee would come to some conclusion that there should be some measure by which most could have their political disabilities removed without having to come to the Congress of the United States for relief.

The bill was then passed.

The bill introduced yesterday declaring the number in which the vote was done, saving such communications was paid $1,000 per annum, was discussed by Messrs. CONKLING, EDMUNDS and others, when it was suggested by the latter that such compensation would be all right if it was appointed, he would not be willing to vote for it, but as the present gentleman had not got pay to paper on the occasion, Judge Johnson, superior commissioner, was entitled to the same compensation. The same communication, Judge Jaynes, had under him, and refused to work.

Mr. EDMUNDS said Mr. Canning early saw it was a fruitful subject, and had ceased to work. Laughter and good humor.

Mr. BINGHAM moved an amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury give their whole time to the work, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

A bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting that he be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for the purpose of redeeming outstanding six-sixties, on a principle of interest at six per cent., was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate concurrence to the joint resolution providing for the payment of certain moneys to the Choctaw Indians was concurred in.

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Senate bill to amend the act to provide for the more efficient officers passed.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of additional circuit judges, and to change the boundaries of the circuits, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to establish the office of Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General in the line of the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, to allow Deputy Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue to receive the pay of Collectors and Assessors.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to amend resolution giving construction to certain grants of land to the State of Wisconsin to aid in building railroads.

The bill to facilitate the transfer of railroads in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, in which a joint road was concluded, and said bill was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill providing that judges of the Supreme Court shall not sit or vote on the hearing of appeals and writs of error from decisions rendered by them while members of the Circuit Courts. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

Mr. HOLMAN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the appropriations of all or direct tax in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. BROOKS objected unless the resolution was confined to the States which had been restored to their representation.

Mr. HOLMAN reported back the bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, to amend the internal revenue act in relation to the assessment of the taxation.

Mr. DONLAN reported a bill amending the act to regulate the duties of Assessors of Internal Revenue. To the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DAWES reported a bill extending the time for receiving and consolidating the scrip allowed for three years.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, unfavorably the manner in which the work was done, saying such communications was paid $1,000 per annum.

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Adjourned.

Illinois Office Seekers.

Senator Anthony's election to-day as Vice President *pro tem.* was in pursuance of the agreement in last week's caucus. Mr. Colfax is to be absent four or ten days.

Removal.

The Postmaster general to-day removed the son of Ann S. Stephens from a clerkship in his department. The young fellow was a good Democrat.

Illinois Office Seekers.

Among the visitors to the White House this morning were Gen. Prentiss (whom the tobacco in the Executive office will not affect), Gen. Col. Jack Grimshaw, are both after the Revenue Collectorship of the Fourth District, and McKinney, present incumbent, is here to save his place. Col. E. S. Hatch seems to want nothing but does not appear to be pushing it.

M. M. Bane, now Assessor of the Third District, is willing to exchange that position for the Governorship of Wyoming Territory, which is now vacant. Gen. Logan, of the Legislature, wants the Postoffice at Paducah, where he is now residing. Ex-Gov. Ward is trying to find a good place for his son-in-law, Gen. Tillson, who would be about to swing Thirteen Districts for Congress; but Tillson wants the Postoffice at Quincy, but will not get it.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for transportation from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and all way points on the Missouri river, to move government supplies, was this morning awarded by Quartermaster General Meigs to John T. Hoffman, of St. Louis.

St. Louis Custom House.

Mr. Wells, of St. Louis, has prepared a bill providing for the sale of the present Custom House in St. Louis, and making an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for a new building. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Custom House and Postoffice building is now used on Rocks and Canals. If the Custom House is sold, the Government will be obliged to allow such commissions to be taken possession of by other commissions, for Logan wanted to know if, for two months in the year, the Committee are further.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee, said he had been absent on account of illness, and did not know anything of the bill. He had, however, received a telegram from Illinois which he would like to read, as it was from a gentleman whose views would fast him as guide for the action of the Pacific Railroad committee on the subject. He knew what influence the gentleman from Illinois would fast him as guide for the action of the Pacific Railroad committee on the subject.

Mr. LOGAN said he must do injustice on one of the committee.

Mr. ALLISON said this class of bills had usually been referred to the committee on Public Lands.

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Kentucky Office Seekers.

The following are among the Kentucky applicants for office: Col. T. Burns, Col. Bill Murray, Dr. Monroe and Samuel Casey want Marshal Merriweather's place, Capt. Babbidge, Capt. Babbidge, Capt. Bob Wing, and Richard W. Flagg, Flagg, Collector of Louisville; W. F. Bailford, Samuel C. Smith, J. J. Miller, H. C. McCleary and Dr. McNary, special Postoffice agents of the States. Col. Wm. Millward and Clinton J. True, foreign appointments. Col. Wm. Hudson, Consul at Manchester, General Burbridge, Minister to Brazil. Colonel Samuel McKee, Switzerland; Capt. Baker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District; Col. Forgacy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District, of Frankfort. Col. Forgacy, consolidation arrived.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of information that the United States Marshal for Georgia has absconded with one hundred thousand dollars of public money.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will report to-morrow a bill to amend the act to establish the Treasury Department. The currency was the subject of discussion by the committee to-day, and it was thought that the Secretary's report would be made to-morrow. The Secretary's report would be made to-morrow. The Secretary's report would be made to-morrow. The Secretary's report would be made to-morrow.

Removals.

Mr. Cessna has withdrawn the name of Mr. George Eyster, of Chambersburg, Franklin county, who was a candidate for Marshal of the Eastern District, and Senators Scott and Cameron have indorsed him for Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia.

Senator Cameron has also indorsed Mr. Simonds, the Chief Coiner at the Mint, he would be removed; unless the Philadelphia members should unite upon him.

Among the candidates for consular appointments are the name of Hon. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, for the consulate at Bremen.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate J. C. Hancock, of Texas, Assistant Secretary of State; Lewis Ins. Powers, Collector of Customs at Arcadook, Maine; John B. Hoskins, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Missouri District; Chas. H. Harrett, Assistant Assessor of the Fourth Pennsylvania District.

The following appointments of midshipmen in the Naval Academy have been made by the President: John Marshall Robinson, son of Stewart Mac. Gen. J. C. Robinson; Kendall Porter, of Philadelphia; Edmund B. Underwood, of New York; Frederick Van Vliet, son of Philip Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, of Burlington, Boston Howard, of Illinois; Jas. Deane, son of Gen. Deane; Frank J. Jenkins, son of Commodore Jenkins; Albert Smith, son of Smith Jones, son of Commodore T. E. Smith; Augustus L. Case, son of Commodore A. L. Case.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE COLORED VOTERS.

Lewis Downey, principal orator of the Canadian Nation, in a memorial to Congress calls attention to the fact that since both treaties have been made with Mexico and Canada, there is not a case of selling slaves on the Canadian or Mexican frontier, in violation of the fugitive slave treaty of 1850. In this they have a memorial from having contracted with the United States for the return of slaves, and not much defined question of the relative position of free and staff officers. Admiral Porter is advised it, and there will be a sharp fight when it comes into the House.

Revision of the Laws.

The question of continuing the Commission to revise and codify the United States Statutes of so considerable debate in the House to-day, during which it was stated that the commissioners resigned years ago, and Judge Johnson will soon resign, leaving only Judge Jaynes, and giving the President power to appoint two new men.

The National Bank Frauds.

The bill making persons accessory to National Bank frauds liable to punishment just as principals now are, which passed the Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 27 to 9, was originally introduced in the House by Mr. Hooper, and put through that body last session, and it will of course pass there again.

Sale of Arms to Mexico Contradicted.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House officially called on the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, and paid their respects. He said he had no business requiring their attention this week.

President of the Senate.

Senator Anthony's election to-day as Vice President *pro tem.* was in pursuance of the agreement in last week's caucus. Mr. Colfax is to be absent four or ten days.

Removal.

The Postmaster general to-day removed the son of Ann S. Stephens from a clerkship in his department. The young fellow was a good Democrat.

Illinois Office Seekers.

Among the visitors to the White House this morning were Gen. Prentiss (whom the tobacco in the Executive office will not affect), Gen. Col. Jack Grimshaw, are both after the Revenue Collectorship of the Fourth District, and McKinney, present incumbent, is here to save his place. Col. E. S. Hatch seems to want nothing but does not appear to be pushing it.

M. M. Bane, now Assessor of the Third District, is willing to exchange that position for the Governorship of Wyoming Territory, which is now vacant. Gen. Logan, of the Legislature, wants the Postoffice at Paducah, where he is now residing. Ex-Gov. Ward is trying to find a good place for his son-in-law, Gen. Tillson, who would be about to swing Thirteen Districts for Congress; but Tillson wants the Postoffice at Quincy, but will not get it.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for transportation from St. Louis to Fort Benton, and all way points on the Missouri river, to move government supplies, was this morning awarded by Quartermaster General Meigs to John T. Hoffman, of St. Louis.

St. Louis Custom House.

Mr. Wells, of St. Louis, has prepared a bill providing for the sale of the present Custom House in St. Louis, and making an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for a new building. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Custom House and Postoffice building is now used on Rocks and Canals. If the Custom House is sold, the Government will be obliged to allow such commissions to be taken possession of by other commissions, for Logan wanted to know if, for two months in the year, the Committee are further.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee, said he had been absent on account of illness, and did not know anything of the bill. He had, however, received a telegram from Illinois which he would like to read, as it was from a gentleman whose views would fast him as guide for the action of the Pacific Railroad committee on the subject. He knew what influence the gentleman from Illinois would fast him as guide for the action of the Pacific Railroad committee on the subject.

Mr. LOGAN said he must do injustice on one of the committee.

Mr. ALLISON said this class of bills had usually been referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON said the committee had not considered the bill, and had more than examined the bill informally, to accommodate the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOWARD said the members of the Committee on Public Lands, and the bill had been informally considered and approved by members of the Judiciary committee.

Mr. LOGAN inquired by what right the amendment was offered, and whether it was in order to do so.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied, the members of the committee had considered it by virtue of the right which is God and their conscience had given them.

Mr. LOGAN—A God given right—that is a new source in legislation. Laughter.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I am sorry the gentleman is offended at the remark, but I am not aware of anything that the company shall have no more or less than a quorum present, and that quorum would have been entitled to if the act had not been passed.

Mr. SHERMAN was further discussed by Messrs. WILSON, CASSERLY, PAINE and TAFFE, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The previous question was not sustained, and the bill was passed over informally.

The bill to amend the act of 1866 was then resumed by the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Senate resolution reconciling the concurrent resolution of last session for the creation of a Committee on Reorganization of the civil service, was discussed and postponed, and a committee ordered.

Kentucky Office Seekers.

The following are among the Kentucky applicants for office: Col. T. Burns, Col. Bill Murray, Dr. Monroe and Samuel Casey want Marshal Merriweather's place, Capt. Babbidge, Capt. Babbidge, Capt. Bob Wing, and Richard W. Flagg, Flagg, Collector of Louisville; W. F. Bailford, Samuel C. Smith, J. J. Miller, H. C. McCleary and Dr. McNary, special Postoffice agents of the States. Col. Wm. Millward and Clinton J. True, foreign appointments. Col. Wm. Hudson, Consul at Manchester, General Burbridge, Minister to Brazil. Colonel Samuel McKee, Switzerland; Capt. Baker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District; Col. Forgacy, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District, of Frankfort. Col. Forgacy, consolidation arrived.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of information that the United States Marshal for Georgia has absconded with one hundred thousand dollars of public money.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will report to-morrow a bill to amend the act to establish the Treasury Department. The currency was the subject of discussion by the committee to-day, and it was thought that the Secretary's report would be made to-morrow. The Secretary's report would be made to-morrow. The Secretary's report would be made to-morrow. The Secretary's report would be made to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE QUESTION

Repairs at Mount Vernon.

Favorable Report on Mexican Treaty—Naval Bill Postponed—Revision of United States Laws—Punishment of National Bank Frauds—Illinois Office-Seekers—Transportation Contract Awarded—St. Louis Custom House—Improvement of the Public Credit—Kentucky Office-Seekers—Demand for Seeds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1869.

Repairs at Mount Vernon.

In one of the appropriation bills now before Congress included an item of $7,500 for repairs and preservation of the property at Mount Vernon, to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and General Meigher would down there to-day to look at things, and decide how much shall be used. Everything about the house and grounds is to be put in good order at once.

Mexican Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at a meeting this morning, agreed to report favorably upon the treaty for the adjustment of claims with Mexico. There are to be two commissioners, one on each side, and an umpire, and all claims are included which grew out of orders of either government. The treaty was ratified some time ago by Mexico.

The Naval Bill.

The House Naval Committee, at a meeting this morning, after some discussion, put over to next winter the naval bill which passed the Senate last week. It is said that there is much defined question of the relative position of line and staff officers. Admiral Porter is advised it, and there will be a sharp fight when it comes into the House.

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The Public Credit.

The

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869.

The proposed arrangement on the part of the Senate, as a compromise in regard to the Tenure of Office Law will probably lead to a final parley in the government in the matter of removals and appointments. The new bill, it would seem, will retain but few of the obnoxious features of the present law, and under it the President will be able to proceed with the contemplated changes. But the House may not agree readily to the Senate bill, and perhaps not at all, therefore we are prepared to believe that some time will elapse before the President makes any changes except where vacancies exist.

The recognition by our government at an early day of the insurgents in Cuba, as belligerents, is by no means impossible. The subject is said to have engaged the attention of President Grant and his Cabinet, and public sentiment is setting strongly in favor of giving to the struggling people of Cuba the aid which the recognition of them as belligerents will afford. There is a strong feeling in Congress in favor of giving the President power to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever he shall deem it expedient. This is a business out of which we cannot keep a moment longer than our obligations to other nations require. The cause of freedom in Cuba—if not Cuba herself—is ours.

Gen. Grant has in his hands a bill which he should suffer to go out again only with his veto. We refer to the Pipe and Tank Bill, a measure which virtually transfers the Petroleum District of Pennsylvania to a manager, through which in future, if the bill becomes a law, the oil business must be done. The passage of such a bill is in the highest degree derogatory to the Legislature, and the people of the Petroleum District, the representatives of the vast capital engaged in the business, and the community at large look to their chosen to promptly veto the bill. It is said that the interest represented by the monopoly is strong enough to pass the bill over the veto. This is all know able to make the concessions. They can be reached, and we intend nothing when we say that the relief and shelters of the cottage is the Legislature, should it be consummated, will realize this fact. Familiar as the public have become with legislative outrages and corruption, few were prepared for a swindle so bold and outspoken as this. Although the Legislature has, in a great measure forfeited the public confidence, and in various ways earned the evil condemnation in store for them, Governor Geary enjoys the confidence of the people of the State, and they look to him to protect them from reckless legislation. Let us have a veto.

There is nothing remarkable or unusual in the habit American orators have of dropping the wings of the bird of freedom in the face of the whole world. We are used to it. The little boys like it, and it belongs a smile to the faces of sensible people. But we were not prepared to expect any foreign assistance in this national pastime, at least not immediately. It seems, however, that Governor Cleaveland has somehow succeeded in his duty to help us give our bird an airing. With one or two exceptions, the entire French press has devoted solid columns to that portion of the President's inaugural in which he reminds our young men of the importance of maintaining the national honor intact. All the views advanced are based upon a ridiculous translation of a single word. "Commanding influence," is translated as "preponderating influence." This mistake is excusable in Europe, where every great power arrogates to itself extraordinary influence in the affairs of the world. It is unnecessary to add that no such interpretation could be placed upon the expression by an American, save on the glorious Fourth of July. Therefore the gravity with which the French press treat the teachings of the President in all the more vehement when accompanied with a general sputtering Bastile against Napoleon's ill for angering the belief of freedom by his intrusion into Mexico.

By the way, it is very odd that the French should take to themselves what *might have* fitted England, while England is utterly unable to perceive the point of the remark seized upon by the French—which proves to us that none are so deaf as those who will not understand.

The ship owners and foreign manufacturing agencies in New York have subscribed large sums for the purpose of sending missionaries to persuade "the West" that the decline of American tonnage engaged in the foreign trade is all owing to the "protective tariff." They count too largely upon the credulity of Western people. If they could show that the foreign tonnage entering our ports has really been largely reduced from any cause, some might possibly accept their explanation of the cause.

Unfortunately for their purpose, the importation, and consequently the foreign tonnage, has greatly increased under the present tariff.

The importation into the United States during three years preceding the rebellion was as follows:

In 1858	$282,500,000
In 1859	337,700,000
In 1860	353,616,000
Total	$1,023,816,000

And for the three years since the rebellion:

In 1866	$696,157,000
In 1867	686,781,000
In 1868	774,602,000
Total	$2,256,540,000

That part of commerce which is touched by the tariff is the imports—and these figures show that the imports during the last three years amounted to $1,230,202,344 more than during the three years before the rebellion. If the carrying trade in American ships has declined, it is from some other cause than protection to American industry.

"FAR AWAY FIELDS ARE GREEN."

While the reformers in this country point to the manner of dealing with paramount questions in European countries, the European in their turn cite the American Republic as an example. The Paris press, in its attacks upon the extravagance and dishonesty of the Administration (it is curious how these words "extravagance" and "administration" follow each other), point to General Grant's inaugural. "There," exclaims the Paris press, "there is lavishly for you. Although no less than $2,000,000,000 is involved, the American President proposes to pay it all honestly. He asks for no exceptional measures." Then they remind Napoleon's Ministers that all this is coming to our economical harvest. We rather like the compliment, but how will such sentiments affect our reformers?

There is a great deal of nonsense about the operation of the "prohibitory enactments," and our Chicago contemporary might have carried the illustration further, by referring to the extent to which Senators and Representatives are interested in National subsidies and other jobs before Congress—how, in fact, Congressional legislation has in a large degree become nothing more nor less than a stupendous system of jobbery. It is notorious that one of the means of putting through bills of a certain character is to make it advantageous for leading Senators and Representatives to favor them. The spirit of the enactments which interposed against Mr. Stanwood—a very properly we think—is daily violated by members of the legislative branch of the law-making power—as well of great and growing magnitude. With the Railroad, Whisky and other Rings in operation, we may safely conclude that the number of our lawmakers who conscientiously observe the spirit of the laws they frame for others is quite small. It is to be hoped, however, that the revival which has taken place in this matter will not affect Cabinet appointees solely, but that it will lead to a scrutiny which will compel Senators and Representatives to leave to others the dwelling of questions in which they have a direct pecuniary interest. Public sentiment is becoming awakened to the extent of the scandal, and it is to be hoped that it will be sufficiently strong and active to ratify to private life all Senators and Representatives who in any way lend themselves to the Rings.

SOME THOUGHTS ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

What is a nation? Is it made up of its *individuals* or of its *families*? Why, of its families. When we go into the old State House steeple at Philadelphia what do we see? Houses, not individuals. In the economy of society the theory is that a house is the home of a single family, and the numbers are bound together by the same bond, as our Saxon ancestors called him—husband. The wife is the weaver, clothing her children with fabrics, the staple of which is provided by the husband, but woven together into suitable garments by the wife,—the manner. The two sexes being nearly equal in numbers, it is clearly taught by nature that each sex should have, in a well constituted society, his wife, and every woman her husband.

The distinction made in treaties of government, between civil and political rights, is well taken. All human beings in society have civil rights, but political rights—the right of the citizen to vote, hold office, and thus influence legislation, is confined to those only who pay taxes to support the Government and fight for the country, in case of insurrection or invasion. According to our theory of society every woman is a wife and a mother. There are exceptional cases of widows and single women, or "Spinsters," as the old English law called them, but the theory of society and of the laws is based on the general rule, and not the exception, that every woman is married. Her home is her empire. To make that home the center of attraction to husband, sons and daughters, is her vocation and pride.

There seem to be several reasons why the suffrage should be confined to men. First, men alone are capable of talking and discharging the responsibilities of the suffrage, as in mooted privileges are duties, so in governments. To become a soldier and fight for the Government in time of war is a duty which only a man can perform. Women have neither the strength nor the courage for this. Because Joan of Arc was a heroine and Queen Boudicea and others distinguished themselves in military affairs, that don't prove that the sex as such can be relied on as fighting soldiers. Normally, men alone are capable of the responsibility of office. To urge the privilege of voting and yet to discharge none of the corresponding duties, is not fair. Every man who votes agrees by the act to hold himself in readiness to serve the country in any capacity, from President down to Constable, or Supervisor of the Roads. But what woman would agree to be a Sheriff or a Constable? Not one. If elected to these offices they would not serve.

But the aforesaid argument we have against female suffrage is, that the vast majority of the women of the United States have no desire to vote. In no State of the Union are females better, or as well, educated as in Massachusetts. We all feel proud of that galaxy of pure, intellectual women at Boston, which moves round the "hub" of the universe, like Uran Major revolves round the North Star. They are wealthy, refined, benevolent, patriotic—in short, all that women ought to be. They have discussed the question of female suffrage all over the State, in every town and hamlet. Yet out of the 200,000 women in the State over twenty years of age, only 2,000 could be prevailed on to petition the Legislature to give them the right to vote! Here then is the fact that 198,000 of the best educated women in the country, in a single State, utterly decline even to sue for the suffrage. What is the obvious meaning of this fact? Why, that the women of the United States, sometimes that they cannot perform the duties consistent with the privilege of suffrage, and having no taste for political affairs, have no desire whatever for the "strife" of tongues. Should we force it upon them they never would exercise it, and so the plan would defeat its own object. If the women feel themselves to be an oppressed class, and that the ballot is a panacea for all their troubles, all they have to do is to signify the fact to their husbands, sons and brothers, and their wrongs would be righted immediately.

It is a law of nature that water seeks its own level. So in society there is a great natural law regulating the tastes, the pursuits and the position of men and women. The man likes out-door employment and dangerous callings. Women love their homes, their husbands and children. If any woman has the talent and acquirements to be a public speaker, let her exercise her gifts if she desire it. If any wish to avail themselves of their peculiar rights of franchise in the various States, especially among their own sex, loyal women let them exercise the privilege to the fullest extent. We would be glad to see women sit on juries in cases of life and death where women are tried, and especially in cases of arson, &c. We heard of a recent trial of the latter kind, in a neighboring county, where a conflict was rendered by a jury of men, which no jury of women would ever have agreed to. The presence of good women in the jury box would also make all our lawyers gentlemen—at least from the teeth out—in the presence of the Court and people.

We have listened to the surest, all very tones of Lucrezia Mocre's voice till we thought an angel spoke. We have heard also Miss Anthony, and the famous Mrs. Stanton. Our Shakespearian readers—Mrs. Kemble and others—are certainly not out of place when they delight and instruct us by their performances, and save us the trouble of going to the theater. And so one but a Democrat would object to the services rendered to the nation by the eloquent Miss Dickinson. If any woman has talent and a desire to exercise it in any legitimate way she pleases, in the name of goodness let her speak, or write, or do. But to force the sex into a position where they have the right, but no disposition, to use the suffrage, would be to make light of, and practicate, what we deem the greatest privilege and responsibility of American citizenship.

Suppose the women of New York were so much averse to the suffrage as those of Massachusetts are, and suppose the right to vote were forced upon them, as would be the case, if Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton had their way, the present Democratic majority of 30,000 in New York City would be increased 30,000. The Five Points women, like the gentlemen of that district, gathered locally, would all vote one way. If you wish to know what way, examine the return tallies of the last election. If then the virtuous women of our large cities and towns declined voting, as they undoubtedly would, had men, purse and patronage employed by the politicians, would much their pleasure of had women to the polls one carry all before them.

There is another argument called the philosophical, which we deem the argument paramount on this subject. It was handled on with great delicacy by Governor Sprague, at the late Social Science meeting in Albany, where he discussed briefly the merits of the question, whether a University education was suitable for women. His eminently judicious remarks will certainly have influence on the minds of those thinkers, who, in their zeal to elevate woman to her proper place in society, are in danger of forgetting that God has made us male and female. We have no fears at all of the result of the present movements in behalf of female suffrage. It will produce discussion, and discussion will ultimately enlighten and convince the public mind, and settle the question right.

But we think we speak the sentiments of the male part of society when we say that it is folly to waste arguments upon us, for we need no conversion. Woman is the only arbitrary sovereignty before which freemen can bow and still be free. Her *se vole* is, to our side of the house, equal in authority, and greater indeed, than her *se jubeo*. Let her simply her wishes, and we proceed with alacrity to carry them out. If she wants the suffrage with the correlative duties and responsibilities, she has only to say the word. But to secure our co-operation the demand must be made by at least a majority of the women, and with the understanding that political privileges are religious duties.

Despite the European wars a marginal influence in the Commercial Relations of the world are true, the Rip Van Winkle slumber seems to have been completely shaken out of it. Formerly we are told the entire department was governed by a shoulder-hitter, and it was a question with the office of Grandfather Walley, aided a cheap and extremely powerful solution. Now, however, the department has emerged from its eight years' doze to draw on the seven league boots of enterprise under Boutwell and his able associates, Abraham Parker. Between them they have managed to infuse a wonderful amount of vigor into the old-end of the almost worn-out boiler composing our navy. Such a shining lot of sacred dust and ashes as Secretary Boutwell, though perfectly unobjectionable in his private relations, was never before whipped in the memory of the oldest sea dog.

Cannot some of our earnest advocates of "woman's rights" be induced to emigrate to Paris? It seems that the bright-eyed damsels of that country are deplorably deficient in their appreciation of the rights of the fair sex. Some of the women can neither write or read. Even the most intelligent are only able to muster a limited amount of arithmetic, while their geographical knowledge never extends beyond Paris. Beautiful, showy, and often fine dressers, they are the most wretched housekeepers in the world, can neither bake, sew, indulge in the intimations afforded by overhearing one in bed conversation, or mend a pair of stockings, in a sky-blue dog made of wrecked. Here, now, is a wide field for the advocates for "woman's rights."

An exchange, commenting on the question-disposition exhibited by the class of people who commend undeservingly upon the action of a minister who abandons a fleet thousand for a seven thousand dollar charge, says: "We cannot see the justice of the complaint. If we are only willing to reward literary ability with half the amount other people are willing to pay for it, we do not see that we have reason to feel hurt." No, decidedly. But it should be remembered at the same time that the man who gives up one charge for another solely to gratify a selfish aim is merely a literary, and not a religious man. Or rather, his religion, like his literary attainments, are to be counted by the highest bidder.

The New York *Express* declares that nineteen out of our present evils has death at their root. Well, we have heard that most twins a day is injurious so often that we have become accustomed to the cranking and semi-vegetations. Now, if we want is a little more spring and less of section. We could live on cabbage, turnips and potatoes. We might make out to eat on rice and milk. But where would be the great gain? Let us have some actual proof that the resources timeous will not bother us to keep bread and now-feed than on savory steaks, cutlets and good bass, and by that time we will be prepared to reflect upon the propriety of turning ourselves into turnip and potato-bins.

Is it possible we can have too much of a good thing? Senator Sprague startled his brother Senators the other day by feeling his mind of the opinion that the Senate numbered too many lawyers for the good of the country. This assertion he followed up by declaring that "The House of Lords are only ordinary individuals, but have all the power possessed by the Senate of the United States." These straight forward sentiments, coming from the youngest member of the body, excited no little surprise and some resentment. The Senate is the only body in which ideas are expressed in that body. But it must be remembered that Senator Sprague, like a majority of the people, has wearied of the discussion of the tenure-of-office act. All things considered, we are inclined to think he is not far wrong.

Ex-President Johnson in a speech delivered to the people of Charlottesville, Va., insisted that "something must be done to curb the fanatical power of worthless majorities." Andrew is an apt learner. A man who could advance so far in his appreciation of the aggressive adopted by monarchists, would no doubt be the proper man to select when we desire to return to monarchial rule. There is not a king in the world who will not say amen to Andrew's sentiments. They all swear by the rights of the minority, and declare majorities "partizans."

Secretary Fish is meeting the situation in his office rapidly. In a conversation a few days ago he said his three days' service had given him a correct view of the case. He had refused to learn the great number of his fellow-citizens were in such a bad state of health that a residence abroad was absolutely necessary for their recovery. But he was pleased to learn, at the same time, of the very great number of his particular fellow-citizens who were willing to serve the Government on an exceedingly small pay.

CRESSLER'S COMPOUND,

WILL CURE WHOOPING COUGH.

We have the testimony of prominent citizens of this city to that effect. Price 75 cents.

CRESSLER'S COMPOUND is a purely Botanical Plaster, warranted prompt as a rheumatic, equally as effective in all cases of Pain, Weakness, Soreness, &c., being already for use, in pocketbooks. It is made from the following Roots and Herbs, viz:

Hemlock Gum, Spikenard, Sarsaparilla, a novel, simple in its combination, but powerful in its effects. Also, a full assortment of Medicines and Drugs for sale at the lowest prices. Just received, Medicines and Chemicals from Europe.

CALABRIA LIQUORICE, the best quality, broken in pieces for the convenience of the trade, put up in Drug boxes, for carrying in the pocket.

Fresh Rennets, Arrow Root, Hubbard's Wheat Liquid Glue, Sponges, Chamois Skins, &c., &c. Agent for the sale of Dr. Kidder's Preparations for the sick room and nursery, &c.

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Oil Cloves;
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STILL CONTINUES FOR A FEW DAYS, AT
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81 MARKET STREET.
WE ARE JUST RECEIVING A FINE LOT OF
STRIPED SHIRTS,
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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The concerts at the Tuileries are known to be the fashion for the whole year, look of dress, but of departments. Parisian ladies walk much on their toes, with the waist elevated behind and sinking in front. The Hungarees, with whom originates the fashion, executes it charmingly. The heels of the satin boots being very high, and the soles extremely thin, this footmare becomes easy enough, and can be accomplished without much practice.

J. Edwards Calhoun, a relative of John C. Calhoun, writes to the Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle* from Canton, China, that he is in a section of country similar in all respects to the best tea region of China, and for many years the tea served at my own table has been exclusively from my own plants.

Col. Tod has decided, after a series of trial observations, taken at Panama and Aspinwall Bay, and connected by accurate levels along the line of railroad, that the mean plight of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is exactly the same. Owing to the difference in the rise of tide of both places, there are, of course, times when one ocean is higher or lower than the other; but their mean level, that is their height at half tide, is now proved to be identical.

Two Germans had a very peculiar case in court, at New York, last week. Between them they had invented a whale as large as life, which they exhibited to the public as a veritable, live whale, at so much admittance per head, four sentiments being placed inside to work the monster. The deception was complete; but on the conclusion of the performance, some spite in the audience waited behind, and observed the four Jonahs emerge from the whale's belly, whereupon they attacked them, and cut the whale to pieces. The suit was brought by the manufacturer of the whale to compel the owner to pay for him, which the court decided he must do.

Three French women of Marseilles recently sentenced to having poured their husbands' ears and the revelations made on the trial showed that it was a very common thing for the wives of that place to get rid of their husbands in this way as the easiest means of accommodating themselves to a widow's life. We have now in the French capital the report of a trial at Montauban, in which eight women were convicted of premeditated assassination of their babes, and one woman was tried for killing nine infants given her to nurse.

Chevy Moore rides the anticipate in Boston at Horticultural Hall, dressed thus: In a very pretty blue tunic, fitting the body closely, with a short skirt, trimmed with red cloth and a gold cord and tassels, and the tops of white boots with loose red trunks, with bound blue stripes on the side. On her head a jaunty little hat, matching well with the rest of her costume, with a long, waving ostrich plume. And, of course, a pair of white kid gloves to set off the whole.

The latest in velocipedes is a single wheeled affair—a monocycle, to follow analogy. It is invented by a man in Springfield, and is now in process of construction at our factories in that city. It consists of a large wheel, say six feet, and with a double set of spokes and two tires, propelled by the rider, who hangs below the center of gravity and works as in a treadmill.

Fitz-Gerald-Bowles Fisk appeared on the stage at Broadhurst's theater, Saturday, and in the presence of actors, actresses and all concerned, gave Broadhurst a fiery dressing down, in language which, from the reporter, and that he has never been satisfied with the way the business has been conducted by Broadhurst, who was enjoying a splendid salary payable by Fisk.

W. Reed, editor of the Northampton (Pa.) *Argus*, has accepted a call to the Free M. E. Church of Chicago. This is one of the most flourishing churches in the West, having an annual income of $20,000.

An incidental case of shooting occurred at Sparta, Wisconsin, recently. A boy named Quill was carelessly handling a pistol, when it was discharged, the contents entering the breast of a boy named Razee. The injury will probably prove fatal.

A western exchange according to the petition presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, make the use of opium a sufficient cause for divorce, thinks cigars and meerschaum pipes will come next. Without doubt. We shall be impudent enough to suggest that the habitual or tipping one's hat to a lady acquaintance is not finally admitted as sufficient grounds for a divorce.

The price of horses in New York and vicinity, is, it is said, materially diminished in price during the past six months. This diminution is attributed to the increase in number of arrivals following the end of the rebellion, which has led to the sale of a number of velocipedes. It is said that several gentlemen living out of town along the railroad routes have invested in velocipedes, and ride to the depot, leaving their horses at home.

According to the report of the secretary of state, just from the printers, the total valuation of Massachusetts at the present time is twelve hundred and thirty millions four hundred and forty-seven thousand, an increase hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and the recapitulation shows an increase of $54,705,126.

The noted "End Shocking" Base Ball Club, of Cincinnati, have organized for the ensuing season with the following officers: Captain, Wright; and second assistant, Start. The choice that Hatfield, the celebrated general player, has exhibited his agreement in joining an Eastern club.

Mrs. Gilson, of Colorado, has written a letter to prove that under the Rocky Mountains are "solid masses of gold of inexhaustible magnitude and wealth." All that is wanted is an engineer to bore, and gold will soon be a drug in the market.

One of the silly performances adults ever engaged in, entering "the time" on a wedding excursion, not because we would exclude fun from matrimony, but because something less unreal than the obligations imposed upon them should be entered into with such a solemn agent." We are therefore rather inclined to enjoy the predicament of a party of eight, all highly fashionable people, who, for lack of something to pass the time, were "married in jest," at White River Junction, Vermont, recently. After the four couples were duly pronounced man and wife "by the laws of the State, and before those witnesses, it was discovered that the man who officiated was not in a position of the peace. One of the principal fools in the play, a learned Professor, was to have been married in two weeks. Seven of the party thereafter are engaged, or married, and not to the persons they married "in fun." The justice who married them has been fined fifty dollars a couple for his prank—he having no statute money, and is supposed to have been intimated by petty magistrates it is gravely announced that the Legislature has been applied to to untie the terrified couples. How things do very well in a theatrical way on the real life they are apt to make people look very ridiculous.

Rip Van Winkle Burns enacts a magical influence in his performances. Upon the stroke of one hour, the Rip Van Winkle slumber seems to have been completely shaken out of it. Formerly we are told the entire department was governed by a shoulder-hitter, and it was a question with the office of Grandfather Walley, aided a cheap and extremely powerful solution. Now, however, the department has emerged from its eight years' doze to draw on the seven league boots of enterprise under Boutwell and his able associates, Abraham Parker. Between them they have managed to infuse a wonderful amount of vigor into the old-end of the almost worn-out boiler composing our navy. Such a shining lot of sacred dust and ashes as Secretary Boutwell, though perfectly unobjectionable in his private relations, was never before whipped in the memory of the oldest sea dog.

Cannot some of our earnest advocates of "woman's rights" be induced to emigrate to Paris? It seems that the bright-eyed damsels of that country are deplorably deficient in their appreciation of the rights of the fair sex. Some of the women can neither write or read. Even the most intelligent are only able to muster a limited amount of arithmetic, while their geographical knowledge never extends beyond Paris. Beautiful, showy, and often fine dressers, they are the most wretched housekeepers in the world, can neither bake, sew, indulge in the intimations afforded by overhearing one in bed conversation, or mend a pair of stockings, in a sky-blue dog made of wrecked. Here, now, is a wide field for the advocates for "woman's rights."

An exchange, commenting on the question-disposition exhibited by the class of people who commend undeservingly upon the action of a minister who abandons a fleet thousand for a seven thousand dollar charge, says: "We cannot see the justice of the complaint. If we are only willing to reward literary ability with half the amount other people are willing to pay for it, we do not see that we have reason to feel hurt." No, decidedly. But it should be remembered at the same time that the man who gives up one charge for another solely to gratify a selfish aim is merely a literary, and not a religious man. Or rather, his religion, like his literary attainments, are to be counted by the highest bidder.

The New York *Express* declares that nineteen out of our present evils has death at their root. Well, we have heard that most twins a day is injurious so often that we have become accustomed to the cranking and semi-vegetations. Now, if we want is a little more spring and less of section. We could live on cabbage, turnips and potatoes. We might make out to eat on rice and milk. But where would be the great gain? Let us have some actual proof that the resources timeous will not bother us to keep bread and now-feed than on savory steaks, cutlets and good bass, and by that time we will be prepared to reflect upon the propriety of turning ourselves into turnip and potato-bins.

Is it possible we can have too much of a good thing? Senator Sprague startled his brother Senators the other day by feeling his mind of the opinion that the Senate numbered too many lawyers for the good of the country. This assertion he followed up by declaring that "The House of Lords are only ordinary individuals, but have all the power possessed by the Senate of the United States." These straight forward sentiments, coming from the youngest member of the body, excited no little surprise and some resentment. The Senate is the only body in which ideas are expressed in that body. But it must be remembered that Senator Sprague, like a majority of the people, has wearied of the discussion of the tenure-of-office act. All things considered, we are inclined to think he is not far wrong.

Ex-President Johnson in a speech delivered to the people of Charlottesville, Va., insisted that "something must be done to curb the fanatical power of worthless majorities." Andrew is an apt learner. A man who could advance so far in his appreciation of the aggressive adopted by monarchists, would no doubt be the proper man to select when we desire to return to monarchial rule. There is not a king in the world who will not say amen to Andrew's sentiments. They all swear by the rights of the minority, and declare majorities "partizans."

HONEST BUILDING.

Hints for Pittsburgh Builders and Mechanics.

A few days ago we gave brief descriptions of the principal public and private buildings—halls, churches, school houses, warehouses, etc., —which are to be erected during the present season, in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The amount of building to be done is unusually large, and it is gratifying to know that, in the construction of the public buildings at least, there are to be introduced new and improved styles of architecture. It is very important, therefore, that the workmanship shall correspond with the modern designs, and that our builders and mechanics shall endeavor to make their work durable.

A friend has placed in our hands a copy of a circular, published in this city a few months since, by J. W. Kerr, Esq., architect, commending to the building mechanics of Pittsburgh, an article on "Honest Building," which originally appeared in the *London Builder*, and which was reproduced in the circular, with the hope that our mechanics might be incited to build better, and thus raise the standard of excellence in architecture, and secure to themselves the proper respect of all honorable men. We have not space for the article entire, but will give the principal points. The writer opens with an allusion to the pyramids of Egypt, and continues, and asks:

"Among the overturned columns, is there one that is marble without, and an inferior stone within? Among the fragments of the frieze, or the cornice, or the capital, or the shaft, is there one of plaster, when it purports to be stone? Among the inscriptions, is there one that is painted, when it purports to be inchased? No, one. These builders were honest artists and built honestly with all their might.

"Consider much of our modern masonry. Directly it comes under the influence of extra force, down come tumbling many of our cemetery-stacks, like house-made scrolltics, dealing death to all who are near. Many of our buildings are sufficiently near to be affected by the calamitous. Many go on standing as though they were meant to come on and upholstery for a whole generation, but, down comes a gable-end; and still more frequently, fortunately, we have to record the fall of a house. Take a walk down a new street, and look at the heads of the windows, and you will see, in the case of three houses out of seven, in the other of the remainder, stretched or pushed by any force, and consequently with a settlement, that cracks are therefore not perceptible; but they are there, in far too many cases. A crushed house may be very soon and speedily set down as a whole house; but still, should we not have the latter? Would not this fluid manner that our Tudor, Jacobean and Hanoverian brick houses were constructed; neither was it in this way that modern ones were built in the days of the Norsemen and Plantagenets. Here is a head-piece of coal on a piece of walling. Let us watch his mode of operation. He first lays a bed of mortar, the inner edge of the wall, and another at the outer edge. The bricks fill there in a header. Then he puts in one half-dozen bricks deep between the two sections of the wall. Into this recess he thinks he can put any rubbish. Before he does so, he fills the upper edges in a rough manner, and then he puts in the rubbish. It cannot be said to be set, but it is put in. It is accommodated, even with the death penalty attached to it, that the rubbish will be put in before the price of his neck to be paid to his employer. Such is the case. It is said that the rubbish is put in, and that it is put in to an extent in this city as to offer large rewards to the finder of a dollar bill that can be found in any of the walls of our buildings. We do not deal with such a people. They are soulless, conscientious, devilish. Their vile practices, their heart-rottenness, their utter want of honesty, their total disregard of the welfare of their fellow-men, their utter want of the fear of God, their daily evil laws, and with brazen insolence in their evil invitation. Let us exhaust all the fiendish epithets we can think of, and if they fail, let us advise them to return.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER
AND
Window Shades,
Of New and Handsome Design, now opening at
No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Ave.,
Embracing a Large and Carefully Selected Stock of Paper Hangings, from the finest stamped goods to the cheapest article known in the trade, all of which we offer at prices that will pay buyers to examine.
JOS. P. HUGHES & BRO.

MISS L. M. TAYLOR
HAS RECEIVED
Spring Bonnets, Round Hats,
AND
French Notions.
44 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW PATENT
Barrel Roller or Truck.
Through Letters Patent to us granted we would call the attention of Millers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Mill Owners, Distillers, Oil Refiners and Farmers generally to this new and useful invention, by which Barrels, Casks or Kegs can be handled and rolled with ease, and a saving of time and labor. Every farmer will find it a great convenience in handling the cider barrels with which he supplies his family. We offer for sale the article itself also, State, County and City Rights. Every invention knows it. Address
REED & JONES,
No. 4 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned, Surveyor duly appointed by the District Court of said District, to make partition of the real estate of JARED M. SPEAR, of the city and county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the undersigned, in the city of Pittsburgh, on said 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
JOHN B. RAILY, ASSIGNEE,
Attorney at Law. 8

IRISH POPLINS.
Norwich Poplins,
French Poplins,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, OKR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS
200 pcs. Body Brussels,
425 pcs. Tap'y Brussels,
450 pcs. 3-ply and 2-ply Ingrain.
THE ABOVE INCLUDES ALL THE
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES NOW IN
AND ARE NOW IN STORE AND ARRIVING,
TO BE SOLD
LOW FOR CASH,
AT
Oliver McClintock & Co.'s,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, made 9th day of January, 1869, at No. 163 December Term, 1869, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
The following described Real Estate of John F. McElwee, William L. McElwee and Mary S. McElwee, minor children of John McElwee, late of the Chamber of John Neel, deceased, viz: All that certain lot of ground, situate in the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of William Corey and J. H. Hara, thence by said Hara's property 122 feet to a post on the south 24½ degrees east 125 88-100 perches to a post on the north side of Wylie avenue; thence by said J. H. Hara's land by the several courses and distances 122 feet to a post on the north side of Wylie avenue, thence along said Wylie avenue north 24½ degrees west 125 88-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 150 perches and allowances, be the same more or less, and being the same lot of ground conveyed to the said John F. McElwee, William L. McElwee and Mary S. McElwee by the said deceased, by deed dated the 24th day of March, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book Vol. 150, page 24, and being numbered and known as No. 24 on the plan of said lot of ground, and fronting 24 feet on the north side of Wylie avenue, and extending back of that width 125 feet to a 20 feet alley. Improved with a two-story brick dwelling house, and known as No. 24 Wylie avenue.
Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance in two equal payments in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises sold.
JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Attorney for Executors.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
33 and 40 Water St., Allegheny City.
Anderson & Bro.,
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS,
have on hand and make to order Improved Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Oil Well Tubing, Portable Saw Mills, Engines for Rolling Mills, Grist and Planing Mills, Pumps, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Machinery, Propellers and Castings of all descriptions.

Andersons & Maxwell,
FOUNDERS, make to order Rolling Mill and Mining Machinery, Steam Engines, Gearing, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Castings of all descriptions.

SPRING—1869.
REMOVAL AND OPENING.
Will Open on Saturday Next, 27th inst.,
THE LATEST STYLES IN
Bonnets, Hats, Caps and Flowers,
SIXTH (St. Clair) STREET, over Dr. Rankin's Drug store.
A. M. RICHEY.

ANTHRACITE COAL
The BRADDOCK'S FIELD COAL COMPANY has this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and vicinity for the sale of the Coal of the Pennsylvania and Gale and Braddock Coal and Transfer, which has been for years in use of a majority of Anthracite Coal Consumers.
GENERAL OFFICE AND YARD, corner of Ann and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.
BRANCH OFFICE AND YARD, Liberty, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH AGENCY, Box 587, Pittsburgh.
J. D. MAHON,
Superintendent Pennsylvania and Ohio Anthracite Coal, and Transportation Company, No. 114 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
March 24, 1869.

WALTHAM
WATCHES.
Attention is called to the very fine Watch known as the A, plate 16 size, manufactured by the American Watch Company, of Waltham.
These Watches are the finest specimens of American made Watches now offered to the public and are unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time keepers.
We keep also for sale a full line of the full plate Watches made at Waltham, which we warrant to be thoroughly reliable time-pieces, and in view of the quality, variety and finish, the best Watches now offered at similar prices in this market.
J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,
MWF MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

PLANKINTON HOUSE,
MILWAUKEE,
MATTHEWS, SAGUE & CO.,
OWNERS OF THE
Finest and most Complete Hotels
IN THE UNITED STATES.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
BOARD, $3 50 PER DAY.
Buses and Carriages will take passengers directly to the PLANKINTON upon the arrival of trains and boats.

WALL PAPER.
"The Old Paper Store in a New Place."
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 LIBERTY STREET,
NEAR MARKET.
SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED
VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Just received and for sale by
JOHN K. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
Seed Store, 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM
WATCHES.
The extensive use of these Watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class of its other respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.
The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches combining the best and latest improvements, and at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.
For sale by all Dealers.
No watches retailed by the Company.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MWF

LARGE SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.
The following described Property will be sold on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT BEST PRACTICABLE PRICES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Orders Executed on Government Bonds at Low Commission Rates.

Prompt Attention for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1869.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of our banks and money lenders to accommodate their customers as much as possible, and select and discriminate as long as the accommodation is good paper. The principles which the banks feel under obligation to in consideration of valuable accounts and average large balances, of course will get money at bank rates as long as it is to be had, but those who are not large borrowers will have no such claim, and are dependent on the outside market, where rates are usually seemingly high.

Governments are quiet and somewhat lower to-day, partly owing to a small decline in gold, and also because the fact that no very powerful party in New York is now interested in a rise, since the dried "bulls" have sold some eight or ten millions of the eight seven-s a few days ago at 11. The World remarks that the government bond market sympathized with the unsettled feeling in the street, and the leading government issues were lower, while the prices for other operations, gradually from a gradual desire to meet the results of the compromises in the foreign exchange market and the action which may be taken by the foreign bankers in shipping the bonds to Europe they have bought or setting them in this country. In London 1 and 6 per cent.'s are changed at 1 per cent. The government bonds there, and the magnitude of the business in those securities, are the subject of the Bank of England, some hostile action on the part of that institution against our securities, which have been largely sold by speculative dealings in them, is manifested but no apprehension is entertained of any serious gravamen. A large amount of the bonds now coming into the market is supposed to belong to Europe is still held in this market, and this is some-extent aggravated by the trend, and seems to be confirmed by the accumulations of the next three weeks from a light movement of bonds for export in view of the present demand, accompanied by re-sales for foreign account.

Messrs. Jos. H. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

Marks.	Noon.	Closing.
1881's, reg.		
1881's, coup.		
1882's, reg.		
1882's, coup.		
1884's, reg.		
1884's, coup.		
1885's, reg.		
1885's, coup.		
1887's, reg.		
1887's, coup.		
10-40's, reg.		
10-40's, coup.		
7-30's, 1st ser.		
7-30's, 2d ser.		
7-30's, 3d ser.		
Gold.		

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds and Wood street, quote United States bonds as follows:

	Mar. 22.	Mar 23.	Adv.	Dec.
6's, 1881				
6's, 5-20s, 1862				
6's, 5-20s, 1864				
6's, 5-20s, 1865				
6's, 5-20s, July, 1865				
6's, 5-20s, July, 1867				
6's, 5-20s, July, 1868				
6's, 10-40s				
7-30's, 1st and 2d ser.				
7-30's, 3d ser.				

Gold, Silver and Exchange, bought and sold at the rates current at 3 P. M. to-day, as reported by Jay Cook & Co., to the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 24	Gold.	Silver.	Sterling.	Francs.
10 A. M.				
11 A. M.				
12 M.				
1 P. M.				
2 P. M.				
3 P. M.				

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
6's, 5-20s, Coupons				
Hudson River				
Erie				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Telegraph				
Quicksilver				
Mariposa common				
Mariposa preferred				
New York Central				
Cumberland preferred				
Canton Co.				
Pacific Mail				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Toledo & Wabash				
Fort Wayne				
Virginia 6's, new				
Missouri 6's				
Canton Co.				
Cumberland preferred				

—The New York Sun says: The Government bond market opened at an advance of ¼ per cent. in coin and ¾ in currency, and a decline of ¼ on the balance of the list. Purchases by foreign houses have been temporarily checked by the glut of exchange made against the heavy shipments of the past two weeks, and until this is partially liquidated, foreign bankers will necessarily come to close operations. Some of the leading operators in bonds are of the opinion that European centers should be falling off. The immense transactions for foreign account, for the purpose of buying bonds to ship to Europe, have brought the market to a point with the prospect of a further decline, unless a few months settle grave financial problems, and unless the demand is checked, will take the balance of bonds now held in this country, and most of gold in this country in payment for our securities. The Bank of England, by the high rate of discount, and the consequent loss of interest in hope of thus preventing the outflow of bullion.

—James W. Ketcham, Broker, No. 40 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the most favorable terms. New York Stocks, Investments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday Evening, March 24, 1869.

Trade to-day was fairly active in nearly all branches of business, but prices continue without material change. Sugars seem very firm, with an upward tendency. Groceries are more active. Provisions are active with no change in prices. Butter and eggs sell freely at high rates.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

Apples—Choice apples are getting scarce and advancing in price. Good to choice are quoted at $3 @ 3 50 per bbl, and extra at $3 75 @ 4 00.

Apple Brandy—We quote at 65@70 per gallon in bbls.

Beans—Market dull at $2 @2 25 for choice small white.

Butter—Prime roll table butter is in active request, and we quote very choice at 40@42c; good to prime at 37@39c; and common at 30@35c.

Cheese—Dairy cheese is advanced to 20c per pound for fresh packed.

Candles—Dull and unchanged. We note sales of tubs at 18@19c; 10 lb cubes at 19@20c; pints and quarts at 20@21c; and 12 oz cubes at 21@22c. Sperm candles are quoted at 45@50c for No. 1, and 40@45c for No. 2.

Coal Oil—Unchanged in prices at 50@55 cents in barrels for common to good, and 60@65c for choice.

Dried Fruits—Quiet and unchanged. We quote peaches at 10@12c for quarters; apples for sliced, and 9@10c for halves. Apples are 6@7c for sliced, and 4@5c for quarters.

Feathers—Prime and new are now 65@70c per pound. Old and mixed are 50@55c.

Flour—The following are the Four Mill brands, as published in circular, at $6 50 per barrel for superfine, $7 for extra, $7 50 for family, $8 for fancy, and $8 50 for extra family.

The Four White Lilies are the choicest brand of superfine flour made in this city. The Four White Lilies are the choicest brand of superfine flour made in this city. The Four White Lilies are the choicest brand of superfine flour made in this city.

Grain—The following are the Four Mill brands, as published in circular, at $6 50 per barrel for superfine, $7 for extra, $7 50 for family, $8 for fancy, and $8 50 for extra family

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

METHODISM.

Forty-Fifth Annual Session of the Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church—The Closing Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1869.

Conference met at the usual hour, and was opened with religious exercises, conducted by T. M. Hudson. The minutes of Saturday were read and approved. The unfinished question, viz: Where shall our next Conference be held?—was taken up. Johnstown, Brownsville, Pennsylvania avenue in Pittsburgh, and Emmor Chapel, Southpeville, were nominated, and the further consideration was waived for the present. The vote in the case of S. Franklin, for which he was continued in a supernumerary relation, and requested to locate, was reconsidered and he was made effective and the request to locate granted. The Bishop presented the following certificate: "This certifies that H. M. Simmons, Geo. A. Steele, D. R. Shoppenhorn, R. W. Prudencher, John H. Dean, S. S. Smith, Benj. S. Rigell, James Williams, Lawrence B. Smith, W. A. Rowley, were ordained Deacons in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at New Philadelphia, Ohio, March 2nd, 1862, and that at the same time and place W. C. Benson, D. A. Nesbit, Wm. F. Day, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Foster, C. Wallace, J. H. Combs, J. C. Castle, A. Prine, C. Buchanan and John A. Banks were ordained Elders in the same Church." Signed by